NEW YORK HERALD. JAME', GORDON BENNETT,

BFF AN. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

Torme, each in advance.

THE DAIL V HERALD 2 cours for copy—37 per annum,
THE WERALY HERALD 2 cours for copy.

THE WERALY HERALD 2 cours flattering at 65, course
only, or 33 res experient the European Edition, 34 per antwo copy, or 35 res experient the European Edition, 34 per antwo copy, or 33 res experient the European Edition, 34 per antwo copy, or 33 res experient
the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the
Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition of the Edition
of the Edition of the

AMPSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASTLE GARDEN-SACRED CONCERT.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway- SHOCKING EVENT

SCANDAL - KNOW & NORTH - SAUSTUS - SCHOOL FOR NIBLO 5, Breadway -Bellia -Red Shome and Whire

MATIONAL THEATHE, Chatham st. - Magic WELL. WALLACK'S THEATHE, Prondway-Belle's STRATA

ABBRICA EUREUM Afternoon BAMBOURLING - PHIL LOTTERY FIGHT - Evening - BAFFARLLA. CHRISTYN AMERICAN OF ERA HOUSE, 472 Broad

BUJELEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway - Afternoon and

WOOD'S MINSTREE HALL 44 Breadway Ersterial

New York, Sunday, Jone 11, 2534.

To the Public.

The New York Henard has now the largest circulation of any fally journal in Durope or America.

The Dally BERAID circulates nearly sixty the The Weekly selltions-published on Saturday and Sur

day -reach a circulation of marrly screety thousand sheets The aggregate issue of the Henand establishment is

acout four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over soby millions of above per annum.

FON-ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Pacific, wow in her eleventh day out from Liverpool, had not been seen from the Bandy Hook telegraph station at twelve o'clock last night. The sky was overcast at that time, and a northwest wind blowing.

ON THE INSIDE PAGES We present a great variety of interesting matter, in ding letters from our correspondents at Paris Havana Carthagena, Brownsville, (Texas,) Key West Jacksonville, Washington, Athens, Pa., and Frede icksburg, Va.; list of New Patents Issued; Religious Intelligence; the Boot and Shoe Trade of Virginia a New Sectional Movement: Temperance and Maine Law Items; proceedings of Vermont Whig State atrical Notices; Reviews of New Books; extracts from English Journals: Commercial and Monetary Intelligence; Advertisements, &c., &c. THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

Elsewhere we publish an account of the procee !ings of the Women's State Temperance Convention held is t week at Utica. The " delicate creature. there assembled appear to be as familiar with tobac co as German troopers, and as well posted up in the catalogue of fancy drinks as a Broadway blackleg. It is evident that these feminine philosophers have experimented extensively, and we would surges that their efforts at reform would be more successful if they should imitate the old-fashioned Washington pians, and relate to their audiences the incidents the " scraps they have got in and the scraps they have got out" while having their little " jolly goo times." Our young men come in for a large shar of the attention of that portion of the convention a ready yoked in matrimony-indeed the health an of that valuable class of the community seem a paramount idea with all the married delegaterwhile the spinsters are big with the fate that await the heads of families. We confess ourselves at loss to comprehend this reversing the order of things. Why the married bloomers cher sh such a tender regard for vigorous young men, and the spinsters are so solicitous for the well-being of the " old tops," we cannot explain, save upon the trite phil ophy that there is no accounting for taste. It is bald language in which the coarse and vulgar topics brought before these Amazonian gatherings is dised. We place these proceedings on record as a portion of the history of the times, and the future historian may make use of the incidents to point : moral for the benefit of those that follow after. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' LETTER.

We publish to-day the letter of Archbishop Hughes in reply to the speech delivered by Genera Cass some weeks since, in the United States Senate. on religious tiberty. It may be well here to call at tention to that portion of it in which the Rishan speaking of the liberty of speech, admits the right of every man to express whatever sentiments is may please, without the interference of the law or authorities. "This," says he, "is a country of free speech and free writing, and it is better to bear with the abuse of either than that any legislation be employed to prevent it."

THE TURE. The racing on the Herring Run Course, at Baltimore, closed yesterday; and most of the horses are on their way to this city, to be in readiness for the approaching races on Long Island. They were well attended and the running good.

The challenge of Mr. Tenbrook to run one of his horses against the time made by Lecomte at New four miles in 7:26-for \$10,000, has been accepted by Col. Green and Capt. Belcher, and a check for the forfeit money, \$2,500, sent on to this city. The affair will most probably come off on Long

One of the severest hall storms ever experienced passed over Augusta, Ga., on the 7th inst. It was, however, of short duration, and did little or no

The smullpox was fearfully on the increase at Jacksonville, Fla., at last accounts, notwithstanding every effort had been made to stop its progress. At Key West the yellow fever had somewhat abated. We hope our authorities will keep a sharp eye on vessels arriving from those ports.

The air at Washington lately has been chilly, and the weather altogether unseasonable, which accounts for the non-attendance of members of Congress at the capitoi.

week at Harrisburg, Pa. Letters were received from the candidates for Governor. That from Governor Bigler proved very unsatisfactory. The temperance men in that State will vote on the question of a preaibitory law in October, but will not nom nate a candidate for Governor.

Two venders of a dent spirits at New Orleans were settenced on the 3d Inst. to three hundred dollars fine, or in default six months imprisonment, for seling intexicating liquor to slaves. Will the "friends of the slave" object to preventing the negroes from gotting drunk ! MORTALITY OF THE CITY.

According to the report of the City Inspector the whole rumber of deaths for the week ending Jun-10 was 408, being a decrease of 17 on the previou week. Of the total number 211 were under ten year of age, and 51 immates of the various public institutions. Apoptex; carried off S, consumption 61 bronchitia 4, ir hammation of the lungs 22, maras mus 13, chelera of the different types 25, congestivo diseases 12, fevers 23, inflammation

were 36 cases of stillborn and 4 of premature birth. Among the deaths from othe causes har disease we find seven cases of drowning, two fatal casualties, three of fractures, four of old age, one of poison, two suicides, two unknown. 248 were natives of the United States, 99 of Ire and, 35 of Germany, and 8 of England. The week's report is in the highest degree satisfactory, and if the health officer of the port and the Street Commissioner do their duty henceforth the exhibits hereafter may prove equally gratifying.

THE BOSTON RIOTERS. The authorities of Boston are moving in the right direction in their investigation re ative to the late riot in that city. On Friday the Rev. T. W. Higgin son was arrested at Worcester and conv. yed to Bos ton, charged with being engaged in the riot at the held to bail in three thousand dollars. The reve rend rioter who, when asked to enher the funds for the purchase of the slave Burns, replied that he "had nothing but brains and bullets to besto w," is yet at large, as are also the most prominent of his confrères in treason and violence. We hope they will not be overlooked.

CONGRESSIONAL. The House of Representatives yesterday was gain without a quorum. Reports from standing committees were received; among them bills to punish frauds on the land offices, and providing acommodations for the United States courts. The erection of buildings for judicial purposes in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, is recommended. Is Committee the Pacific Railroad bill was under dis cussion, but, with the exception of a member from

the immediate annexation of Cuba, no one seemen to have a word to say on the subject.

Georgia, who in his speech urge! the necessity of

THE MARKETS.

The flour market was quite dull yesterday, and all ordinary and common to straight State brands sold at prices in favor of buyers. The Eastern de mand was dack, with very little doing for export as prices ruled mostly above the limits of orders Indian corn receipts being light, the market for oun I was firm, with sales at full prices. In the absence of transactions wheat was frm for prime white, while red and common Western were nominal. Further sales in cotton wert made, without change in prices.

Our Next Governor-devolutionary Confusio

of New York Parties and Politics "Who is to be our next Governor? What is he to be ?-a whig or a democrat?-a hard or soft shell?—a constitutionsi Nebraska man, or a disorganizing Seward or Van Buren free soiler?-a Maine law champion, or the lager bier candidate?-the favorite of the Irish Catho lies, or the standard-bowrer of the Know N things?" We can't answer. We don't know. Nobody can answer. Nobody knows. Parties are all thrown into confusion-"we are in the midst of a revolution;" new political elements and organizations are springing into life-old things are dying out-old ideas, old principles, old measures, old platforms, and old fogies, are all in progress of being superseded by new ideas, principles, measures, platforms, partie and politicians, consistent with the develope ments of public opinion, the excitements of the day, the circumstances by which we are surrounded, and with the restless, progressive, reforming, agitating, fanatical, and revolutionary notions of the age.

Hence the difficulty-the impossibility, we may say-of predicting or conjecturing with the smallest degree of satisfaction, who is to be our next Governor. Look, for a moment, how parties are divided and subdivided in this great commonwealth. To begin with the whigs: The failure of the Webster and Fillmore men to come up heartily to the support of Gen. Scott in 1852 (to use a mild expression), separated the silver gray and Seward factions beyond any satisfactory prospect of their political reunion for all time to come. The Bonapartists and the Bourbons may, in the course of time, he fused into a common dynasty, as the white and red roses were blended in the government of England under Henry the Seventh. The adherents of W. H. Seward and the Buffalo party of Martin Van Buren, may strike hands for the repeal of the Nebraska bill; for Ben'amin F. Butler has publicly declared that he would sooner vote r Seward for President than for Douglas These things may occur; but so wide is the chasm, so deep the antipathies between the national, union, conservative whigs and the Seward men, that, outside of New York, at all events, they can never coalesce, and inside they are not likely to unite upon Seward or any man of

his choosing. W. H. Seward, then, will not be our next Governor, though one of his most zealous organs in this city has formally proposed his nomination as a stepping stone to the Presidency. He will hardly be nominated, for in addition to the old gradges of the silver grays. he has been too thick with Archbishop Hughes to be acceptable to the Know Nothings. His antecedents, in this respect, are not available: nor can his friends place much reliance upon the Van Buren free soilers: for, notwithstanding the declarations of Mr. Butler, they are slippery customers-they are like the Irishman's flea you may put your finger on them, and they are not there. Seward, then, will have to be left out. The whigs must nominate somebody else. We incline to the belief that their candidate will be a decided anti-Nebraska man, a decided Maine law man, and with just a sufficient seasoning of the doctrines of the Know Nothings to render him acceptable to the more reasonable of the anti-Catholic natives. Greeley has been prematurely mentioned as the Maine law candidate; but the Webster and Fillmore whigs would prefer old Mr. Van Buren; and the Know Nothings would probably prefer even a Catholic to a canting infidel and socialist, who whips the devil around the stump as the wind may happen to blow. Greeley, then, is also out

of the question. The mass of the whigs of the State are with Seward-a majority of them, no doubt, are for the Maine law-a large portion sympathize with the Know Nothings, and they cannot well afford to sacrifice either the one faction or the other. The whole of the New York whigs, on the other hand, are hostile to the Nebraska bill Their manifest policy, then, in the nomination of either candidate for Governor, is the choice or such a man as will be satisfactory to the temperance people, the Know Nothings, and the free sollers; and when they come to compare notes in their State convention, it is probable they may his apon the man qualified to unite the three side of this plausible scheme of political triangula tion. Should they fail to do this, and rest en tirely upon the agitation of the slavery ques tion, or the slavery question and the Maine law the Know Nothings will be upt to throw th. balance of power upon some opposition ticket But upon the plan, and the combined now fangled innes we have suggested, disputsing with Seward and his man Friday, the whige will make a tremendens fight, and may pos slbly sweep the State.

The democratic party, split into two facil n

tion, has given yet no sign of a reunion neither upon principl s or the spoils. Quite the reverse. The N braska bill has divided each wing or the late "happy family" into two divisions, so t at there are now four factions of the "glerious democracy." There are the hard shells, headed by John Wheeler, Maurice Peckham, and others, opposed to the adminis tration, the Nebraska bill, and Judge Douglass and there are the hards, headed by Mike Walsh. opposed to the administration, but warm supporters of Douglas and Nebraska. There are the free soil soft shells, under the lead of Walker, Captain Rynders, and John Cochrane, in favor of the spoils, the administration Douglas, and the obliteration of the black line of 36 \$0. There are the soft shell free soilers, under the lead of Gilbert Dean, Benja min F. Butler, John Van Buren, and such worthy administration organs as the New York Evening Post and the Albany Atlas, perfectly enthusiastic in their support of the administra tion, the Cabinet, the inaugural, and the spoils policy which has demoralized and destroyed the party, but so utterly hostile to the Nebraska bill that they would prefer Seward for the Presidency to Douglas.

Such are the leading discrepancies among the fierce democracie." But they are not all. The little morning penny trumpet of the soft shells, printed in this city, has come out a more violent firebrand against Michael Doheny and the Irish Catholics than Parsons or the Angel Gabriel himself, for the True National Democrat, so called, says that "we speak from the experience of years when we say that, at home or abroad, in Europe and America, the Irish are always deceitful, always ungrateful, always arrogant, always insolent, and the Trish Catholics always anti-republican." And this is the language of an organ of the administration, while the organ at Washington is playing upon the other key. Of the meaning of this harsh discord we know nothing. Perhaps this violent assault is a feeler, thrown out to the anti-Catholic party, while the Washington organ assumes to keep all smooth with the Irish. Can it be possible that the administration is thus preparing to sell out its right. title and interest in the Irish-Catholic votes to the Know Nothings, thus early in the day? Or is this merely a move of the New York soft shells against the hard shells, who happen to have the bulk of the patriotic Hibernians on their side? The matter calls for some explanations from the Washington Union, for if its Cabinet satellites can thus wantonly abuse the Irish Catholics with impunity, we shall be left to no other inference than that it is done by and with the advice and consent of the authorities at Washington.

The question is our next Governor? We have been endeavoring to define the present position of our divided and sub-divided democracy. It is all confusion, worse confounded than the whigs-a great deal worse. The favorite of the hard shells for Governor is Judge Bronson. But under the new-excitements of the hour he has fallen into the untroubled retire ment of honest John Tyler. We hear nothing of him. Perhaps he may turn up at the hard shell State convention of the 12th July, perhaps not. The great lion of the free-soil administra tion soft shells is Governor Seymour, and his veto of the late prohibitory liquor law has made him the lion also of the rum selling and lager bier party. If he runs, he must run upon that issue. But it is doubtful whether he will venture thus to risk an open fight with the tetetallers, the Women's State Temperance Alliance included. We say peet that the soft shells will have to look up another candidate, and he is just as likely to b. John Van Euren as anybody else. John is elas tic, yet John is firm-John will do to be defeat ed upon as well as Seymour. John is firm as a rock upon principles; yet pliant to the usages of the party-inflexible against the Nebraska bill, but ready to sink or swim for any division of the party, or all united, just as the conventions at Syracuse, Rome, or Utica may elect, for or against Nebraska. He can agree to al-

most anything except Gen. Cass. The prevailing fog, smoke, "noise and confusion," among the disorganized democracy are, however, such as to defy all estimates and all conjectures. It is evident that three great parties will take the field in our next November elections—the temperance party, the free so.l auti-Nebraska bill party, and the Know Nothings. The late elections in New Orleans. Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities and towns, show these Know Nothings to be a widespread and formidable party; and they also show that this party will be very likely to coalesce with the New York whigs in November, if they are agreed. The democratic factions promise neither union nor harmony, nor any fixed programme of principles or line of action The chances, therefore, are that the outside elements of free soil, temperance, and nativism, in conjunction with the whigs, will sweep the Commonwealth, leaving the administration to moralize over the scattered fragments of the broken democracy, and the causes of their disastrous dissolution, while factious fanaticism and intolerance ride into power hand in hand. But the question cannot be answered for months yet to come-"Who is to be our next Gover-

American Enterprise-Our Express Lines. Amongst the different auxiliaries, such as rail roads, steamships and telegraphs, which within the last quarter of a century have so powerfully contributed to develope the commercial and industrial resources of this country, we do not think that sufficient importance has been attached to the part played in the work of progress by the express lines of America. Extending their ramifications not only over the whole of this continent, but over a great part of Europe, and presenting the safest and promptest me dium through which the transportation of specie and valuable goods can be carried on, it is surprising that so little should be known by the general public respecting the precise nature and extent of their operations, and that abroad such complete ignorance should prevail on the subject. In Great Britain and on the European continent the business monopolized here by the express lines is divided between the post offices and the railways; but the manner la which it is transacted does not present the conditions of speed, punctuality and security afforded by the former. The English and French railways have, for instance, managed to to snelter their responsibility under the cover of equivocal and litigously constructed regulations, that it s difficult to obtain a satisfactory guarantee for the safe delivery of almost any species of property, whilst the money plundered in transitu in the post offices of the two countries amounts yearly to a sum that would

ly incurred by delay in the delivery o' perisha ole grods by the railw ye, and the many other casualties to w ich the careless transportation of the article conveyed from one office to another, or from line to line, necessarily sub-

In this country these losses and inconveniences were provided against almost as soon as felt. Although Harnden was the first to give effect to any extensive and properly organized system of express lines, it had been attempted on a partial scale previous to his time. From Harnden's energetic and enterprising efforts, however, the system, as it at present exists, may be said to date its commencement Since 1840, about which period, if we recollect rightly, he began to run, a multitude of companies have started up, and have for a brief period obtained a share of the public patronage. As in all enterprises, however, in which large capital constitutes the main element of success they have, one by one, dropped off, and abandoned the field to their wealthier rivals. The whole of the home and foreign express business is now in the hands of some half dozen companies, some of which, although the most prosperous, are of comparatively recent date. .

As there are many of our readers who are probably unacquainted with the peculiar features of the system, which have secured for it the monopoly of such a large amount of the carrying trade of this country, it may be as well to state that they ensure prompt delivery, by forwarding all their freights by passenger trains, and security, by despatching with them a special messenger, whose duty it is never to lose sight of them until they are placed in the care of the company's agents at their different destinations, by whom they are immediately delivered to the parties to whom they are ad dressed. For the better security of specie, ewelery, and plate, every company has an ron safe on the different trains, and unless when there is a local agent of the company at hand to take his post as sentinel, the messen ger never quits the compartment of the carriage in which it is placed, even for the purpose of refreshment. This precaution was suggested by the extensive robbery of specie effected on the New York Central Railroad some seven or. eight years ago, and by which Wells. Livingston & Co. were extensive sufferers. The money was contained in a box, of which the thieves had an exect counterfeit made, and when the messenger got out of the carriage to obtain some refreshment, the trunk containing the money was abstracted, and the empty one substituted. Owing to the strict system of police now adopted by the different companies, it is almost impossible that they can be subjected to loss by any other cause than fire, or some other accident to a train.

The express lines not only convey every description of merchandise and produce that the railroads will carry, but also goods that the latter will not accept, or, more properly speaking, will not guarantee. Agriculturists, even, find it their interest to send the more pe rishable products of their farms through this medium, and we have heard of one company which conveys to New York about fifteen tons of fresh butter daily. Forwarding all their goods, as we have said before, by passenger trains, there is in such cases an obvious advan tage in adopting this mode of transport.

The express companies that have survived the extensive competition to which the profit able nature of the business has yearly subjected them since their first origin, are those of Adams & Co., the American Express Company, Harnden, the United States Express Company (an offshoot of the American), Kinsley & Co. the National Express Company, Berford & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sandford & Co. The two last are principally engaged in the Californian. Australian and European

Although it is impossible to arrive with any degree of exactness at the amount of business transacted by these firms, we think that we shall be rather underrating than overstating the amount of freights daily conveyed to and from this city by them, to be one hundred tons each way. The profits cleared by them, after all expenses are paid, may be estimated at upwards of \$1,000 per day. For the amount of capital employed-\$1,500,000-there are few enterprises that can be said to yield more profitable returns.

The statistics of the operations of these com panies present some curious facts. It has been calculated, for instance, that the messengers of six firms travel at the rate of about 31,000 miles a day, in the following proportions:-Adams & Co.'s, 10,000; the American Express Co.'s, 10,000; the United States Express Co.'s, 8,000; Harnden's, 1,000; Kinsley's, 1,000, and the National's, 1,000. The number of employés in the service of these six companies is as follows:--Adams & Co., 500; American, 300; United States Express Co., 300; Harnden, 100; Kinsley, 100; National, 100, This would give a proportion of twenty-one and a half miles per day to each man.

To speak of the facilities afforded by this or ganization, and the punctuality and certainty imparted to commercial operations by it means, would be to dilate upon a subject of which almost every one in the community has daily experience. As, however, as is often the case in things familiar, but few take the troubl to investigate its origin or examine its results. we have thought it right that facts so creditable to American enterprise should at least receive from the press the tribute of a passing

THE WATERING PLACES-WHERE SHALL WE Go !- Now that summer has fairly set in, and that we have seen the last of the oiting frosts and chilling winds that bound us to the comferts of home, we will soon begin to think of forming part of that general migration which renders us in our habits more akin to the feathered tribe than any other civilized people. In a couple of weeks more every body will be again on the move, although scarcely recovered from the fatigues and annoyances of the long dreaded ides of May. Our wives and our dangisters, after trying our patience with their queralous remonstrances respecting the inconveniences of their new residences, and with their regrets at the tardily discovered advantages of those which they have just quitted-aftermaking large inroads on our hard earned savings of the past year, and running us, perhaps, largely in advance of those of the present, la order to remedy these fancled disposities and enable them to vie in appearance with their more wealthy acquaintances-are already beginning to insinuate timid speculations as to which of the watering places will offer most attractions this season. In vain we endeaver to frown down these insidious advances and enof the picture frames and window cornices—in vain we remind our youngest daughter, who, as the father's pet, is erally put forward as the forlorn hope of the attack, that when we consented to give the last ball it was only on the express stipulation that we were to remain at home during the summer-in vain even we suggest the possibly disastrous commercial consequences of excessive expenditure, and of our being compelled to restrict those extravagant tastes within legitimate limits—it is all to no purpose. Each successive defeat of the enemy followed by a bolder and more skilful advance We are harassed by light skirmishing, enfiladed by cunningly planted batteries, and worried to death by feigned demonstrations until, at last, our flanks are turned, our breast works carried, and an unconditional surrender is resolved upon without even the honor And then comes the most difficult point of

all to be decided. Hard as it may have appeared to make the governor capitulate, it i narder still to reconcile the conflicting view of the victors as to which of the watering places they will carry their triumphant arm-Our eldest daughter, with certain tender reminiscenses of moonlight excursions upon Lake George, and promising flirtations at the balls of the United States Hotel, pronounce emphatically in favor of Saratoga. Our second who is of a romantic turn, and professes at ardent worship of the sublime and graud in nature, declares the only alternative to be either the Catskill or White Mountains. The third, who has reasons of her own for not removing beyond a convenient distance from the city, seeing that the engagements of a certain rising young lawyer would prevent him visit ing us if we go to any of the more fashionable places of resort, timidly ventures a recommen dation in favor of the quietude and excellent society to be found at Cape Island or the Keyport Pavilion, New Jersey; and the fourth, the pearl of her foolish old father's affections, and the origin of this weak concession upon his part, insists upon a trip to Newport or Niagara. As for the mother, poor simple soul, she sits smiling and nodding an approving assent to each successive proposition of her children, and, at last fairly bewildered, looks doubtfully in our eyes to see which way our judgment inclines. We shake our head disapprovingly at each suggestion, and, in order to gain the time necessary to make our calculations, reserve our flat until the season is a little more advanced.

In the meantime we should like to take coun sel of our readers. Their varied experience and acquaintance with the numerous points of attraction that present themselves to the choice of the summer tourist, will prove useful to us in arriving at a conclusion upon a point which is just now troubling the peace of so many families. Our own inclinations would lead us to visit some of the Virginia springs; but when we hinted at such a project we were assailed by a storm of remonstrances, the various interests involved in the choice of a nearer locality, and the fact of all the world coming North instead of going South, being conclusively urged against us. But as there does not seem much likelihood of the ladies coming to an agreement amongst themselves as to the most suitable place to go, we should be glad to have some reliable information as to which is the best field for the next flirting campaign.

THE TRICKS OF SWINDLERS-ADVICE TO THE Unsuspecting .- The protection of society is said to be the chief end for which government are established and laws enacted; but after all. the protection they afford against the many grievances with which society is afflicted s only partial. While the murderer and the thief are punished in proportion to the enormity of their crimes, there is no redress for the man who is cheated out of his money by the devices of the Peter Funk or the c the pocketbook dropper. Several attempts have been made to free our city from these harpies; but they were unsucessful, and the red sign of the mock auctioneer waves as freely in front of his store as the stars and stripes from the City Hall, while the occasional cases that we hear of dropping proves that the pocketbook game is still played upon unsuspecting travellers. If the ingenuity that is displayed in cheating and swindling were devoted to beneficial purposes, New York would be the paragon of cities, and her people the most fortunate in the Union. But the watch stuffer and the dropper form a very small minority of that portion of our population who live by their witsthe chevaliers d'industrie of the great metrop lis. Fortune tellers do a thriving business; but we have no compassion for their victims; and the talent that exhibits itself in getting up mam moth lotteries is rewarded with a fortune, while the thousands who are swindled can obtain no satisfaction unless they take the law into their own hands. Charletans become rich on the sale of quack medicines, drugs are adulterated, and even the very necessaries of life are converted into poison to increase the profits of the seller; but although the sufferers may be counted by thousands, the law takes no cognizance of the frauds, and the offenders, instead of being punished like the common thief, are allowed to go free, and are regarded by the community as "smart men."

But while the law does not extend to such cases, or is found to be defective when brought to bear upon them, we consider it the duty of the public press to expose them whenever opportunity offers. Here is a case, for instance which we would warn the uniuitlated against: John Smith or Bill Jones announces to the public through the papers that he has a secret which he will impart on the payment of a dollar, and by a knowledge of which the person paying the said amount can make from twenty to sixty or seventy dollars a week. The prospect which such a proposition opens to the sanguine and confiding induces them to pay the dollar; but it is only when too late that they are made aware of the imposition. The instructions they have received are either unterly worthless, or of so little value that it would be a loss of time to follow them. Thousands of dollars are paid in this way, and, perhaps by the poorest of our population, who can less afford to lose, a dollar than others to lose off The shirt sewer, who does not earn more than two dollars a week-hardly sufficient for her support-sees the advertisement in the paper, and, in her innocence of the fraud, sends the required amount to the address of the swintler, for Bill Jones, instead of Imparting the Instructions in propria persone, sends a printed circular, containing the directions from which the hopeful scamstress is to learn the way to make a fortune in a few years. What we would The democratic party, split into two facilins of the land is, dropoles 14, dysentery 7, The democratic party, split into two facilins of the land is a specific party of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets say to all who are liable to be imposed upon the cost of the new carpets.

mistrust propositions of the kind, and never part with their money unless there is a cer-tainty of their receiving a fair equivalent, in some form. A man who is in possession of a secret by which he could realize three or four thousand a year, would hardly be willing to impart it to another for a single dollar. We might, with as much reason, expect the disvoverer of a gold mine to sell out his right in shares for a thousandth part of its value. Seamstress, laborer, or whatever you may be, keep your dollar-it is safer with you than with your philanthropic friend. Never forget that a bird in the hand is worth two in the

THE CUBA QUESTION-WAR WITH SPAIN-STILL CHANCE.—We perceive that the Washington Union denies that our troubles with Spain, in. reference to the island of Cuba, have been amicably adjusted. It is still probable, therefore, that two extra-special-ambassadors will be sent over to Spain to patch up a treaty of annexation with Queen Isabella, and quite likely that a couple of extraordinary high-commissioner may be sent over from Spain to patch up a treaty at the same time with the Cabinet at Washington. But, notwithstanding these pro-posed instrumentalities of peace, the Cabinet organ still covertly insinuates the prospect of war. Against all such hints or insinuations we de-mur. There will be no war with Spain. Cuba may be Africanized, the administration may threaten and bluster through its organ; but it will be time enough to believe them when their words are supported by deeds, and when their threats are made good by some corresponding action of the government. The most likely settlement of the Cuba question by this admi nistration, is an acceptance of indemnity for the detention and fining of the Black Warrior and a promise of better behavior for the future. We have no right to expect anything more.

SOUTHERN WHIG PARTY-OMINOUS .-- A writer in a Richmond paper, who addresses himself to the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, a strong whig paper of the Southern school, says :-

whig paper of the Southern school, says:—
I have a high, personal respect for you, and especially admire your Southern spirit. I have read, therefore, with pleasure, your article announcing your determination to act no longer with the Northern whigs, and that it is impossible for the Southern whigs to go into convention with them. I agree also with you, that if the Southern whigs are to keep up a political organization, it would be less for them to hold a Southern whigs convention, as by that means they can best concentrate their strength, so as to jump upon either end of the beam they please at the next election; and I will add, that it is even possible they might come out of their convention good and true "Know Nothings."

So they were I sell the lete lead elections. So they may. In all the late local election

where the Know Nothings have carried the day, they have had the whole whig vote to back them. The election of the Know Nothing can-dates for Mayor in Philadelphia and in Washington, the other day, was the result of a thorough coalition between the Native-Americananti-Catholic-Know-Nothings and the whigs.
If the whig party of the South intend in the same way to identify themselves with the Know Nothings, the campaign of 1856 will be wholly without a parallel in its excitements, animosities and tremendous results. There will be the two opposing elements of abolitionism and Southern slavery in the most violent form: and there will be Protestantism against Catholicity, and natives against the Irish, in a war of political extermination. It is manifest that this Know Nothing organization, united with the whigs, is competent and determined to break down the remains of the present democratic party; and in this view the reconstruction of the fragments of both the old political parties, upon new men and new principles, is inevitable. The revolution has already commenced. Before a twelvementh is over there will not be a vestige of the old whig and democratic parties, as such, remaining. Such are the signs of the times.

FREE MASONRY.-The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York has closed its annual June communication, after an interesting session of four days. We have published a list of the new grand officers. seued for about twenty new lodges, making the whole

At the annual communication of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, held at Freemasons' Hall, in the city of New York, on the 7th of June, A. L. 5854, the following Grand

Officers were elected:—

M. W. and Hon. Mordecai Myers, of Bchenestady
Rt. W. Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., of Brooklyn. D
Rt. W. James Jenkinson, of Albany
Rt. W. Oliver C. Lesslow, of Yonkers
Rt. W. Jan ca Herring, of New York
Rt. W. John Horspool, of New York
Rt. W. John Horspool, of New York
Rt. W. Edward Cook, of New York
W. John C. Alstatt, of New York
W. John C. Alstatt, of New York
G. Pur
W. Greenfield Pote, of New York

There seems to be a split in this order. We publishe a ticket yesterday claiming to be the regular election, and also received the above ticket claiming to be the rame thing. We publish both.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons has just closed its annual session at Sacramento, California. Education of the orphan seems to have been the leading feature of

their deliberations. Gen. Winn has donated lands near Facramento for a Masonic college. Past Gr. Master John. A Tutt, Past Deputy Grand Master T. A. Thomas, and Deputy Grand Master N. Greene Curlia, were appointed trustees to take charge of this property, and to receive donations for educational purposes. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wm. H. Howard, of San Jone.

San Jose.

Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, N. Greene ortis, of Sacramento. k. W. Grand Senior Warden, R. E. Cole, of San Fran

L. W. Grand Junior Warden, R. N. Wood, Martinez, H. W. Grand Secretary, L. Stowell, San Francisco. R. W. Grand Treasurer, A. Martin, San Francisco. R. W. Grand Assistant Secretary, O. J. Preston, Sac

R. W. Grand Chaplain, J. H. Bristow, Sacramento,
E. W. Grand Marshal, J. S. Halsey, Marysvitte.
E. W. Grand Sword Bearer, J. H. Seymour, Nevada.
E. W. Grand Sword Bearer, George Yount, Napa.
E. W. Grand Senior Leaden, E. H. Hawkins, Auburn.
E. W. Grand Senior Leaden, S. K. Norse, deutela.
E. W. Grand Stewarda, R. A. Appling, S. Scienhart.
E. W. Grand Tyler, S. C. Field, San Francisco.

h. W. Grand Tyler, S. C. Field, can Francisco.

Mas are is flourishing in Australia to a very great extent. The various ladges are unusually wealther, in consequence of there being no calls upon them by the poor and distressed. The benefits derived by new colonists in visiting the lodges are very considerable, as me at of the leading merchants, professional gentlemen, and tradermen, alternative and two in its environs; in fact, it is impossible for the present number to treasset the businessed (the place. The Kliwinny was at work from three in the attracement for the present number to treasset the businessed the place. The Kliwinny was at work from three in the attracement for the present number to treasset the businessed the place. The Kliwinny was at work from three in the attracement for mights in succession. The United tredesmen held sixteen lodges in two months.

THE LATE ITALIAN MURDER IN BROOKLYN.-We have re ceived information from a reliable source that James An-tonal, acquitted of the murder of John Ferdinandi, in the court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, was not re-arrested on a charge of murder committed in New York, but, on the contrary, is enjoying that liberty which twelve jurymen, after patiently hearing the evidence po and con., awarded him.

Marine Attairs.

I SPARTURE OF THE BALTIC.—The steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with two hundred and one passengers, and \$630,000 in specie.

City Intelligence. Lituxers — Vesterday initiable the Seventeenth ward. One immered and thirty-one liseases were gracied, making the whole number given to this ward this year on hundred and thirty-six—but little more than half the number granted last year. This ought to make some offers new in the character of this ward during the enum-

he year.

Vitor of the New York Light Grand to Boston.—The Light Gward of this city, or, as they are sometimes familiarly called, the "New York Bigers," left on the attendent C Vanderbit of five o'clock restorday, for hash n light function who visited the city at me mouth ago, and whose guests they will be during the skip